The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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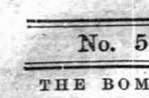

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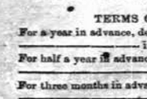

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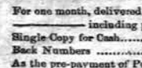

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Do.	do. do.		do.	„ 18
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20th July, 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

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„	„	„	3	do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„	„	„	2	do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„	„	„	1	do. 1s. 11½d. do.
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do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

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R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March; 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	1s. 11½d.	„
On Demand		1s. 11½d.	„
On France 6 months' sight		2-56 cts.	„
2 Do.	Do.	2-53	„
On Demand	Do.	2-50	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.....London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.
„	4 do.		1s. 11¾d.
„	3 do.		1s. 11¾d.
„	2 do.		1s. 11¾d.
„	1 do.		1s. 11¾d.
„	On demand		1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes			1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

T. R. R. DAVISON,
Bombay, 20th July 1863. Acting Manager.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company, (Limited), will dispatch their Steamer *Feiz Bukhsh* for Bushire and Mohumrah, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 23rd July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee,	
„	4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„	3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
On demand				
On Scotland	do.	}	1s. 11¾d.	„
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight			1s. 11d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3	„
Do. do. 6 do.	4	„
Do. do. 12 do.	6	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, with out charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	„	

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

| | | | |
|---

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 24th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do.	do. 2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do. 2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	30 Do.	do. 230 per $109.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	105 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	72 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	102 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	145 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 11,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,000 pm. p. share.
Kipimotoke Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 11,000 p. sh. prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New 320 shares.	130.14.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 100 disct.
Manockjí Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 95 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs.p. share.	Rs. 600 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 59 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	16,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 7,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	101
Loan 1835-36	99½
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	108½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-3
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208
Bar Silver	,, 1064
Gold Leaf	,, 16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. Nom.
,, (Seed)	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
,, (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d to £2 10s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (23rd July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	485 to 487
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	482 to 485
New Bhowngaree, (ready.)	,,	482 to 485
New Oomrawuttee	,,	440 to 450
New Compta	,,	450
New Dharwar Sanguineed	,,	540 to 545
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	450
New Veeravui	,,	442 to 445
New Khandeish	,,	415 to 420
New Poratchee	,,	450 to 452
New Accola	,,	460 to 465
New Mangalore	,,	450 to 452
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly mixed (Black	,,	35 to 36
and White)	,,	36 to 38
Niger	,,	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 21st JULY, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 2nd July 1863.	From 3rd to 10th July 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
,, 1862-63	38,691	191	38,882
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 14th July 1863.	From 15th to 21st July 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*26,142½
,, 1862-63	38,466½		11½	38,466½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	4,410½	...	½	4,410½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 14th July 1863.	From 15th to 21st June 1863	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,009	...	26,0 9
,, 1862-63	24,242½	...	24,242½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
,, 1862-63	3,959½	...	3,959½

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 133½
Do. 1862-63 ,, ... 4,224
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. 3
Do. 1862-63 ,, 451

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 15TH TO 21ST JULY 1863.
Of the Season 1861-62.
None.
Of the Season 1862-63.
None.

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 23rd July 1863.

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary of this morning.)

SINCE our last report, the Import market has continued quiet. In *Piece Goods* the business is almost completely stagnant, in the absence of demand, but prices, in almost all instances, are maintained, in consequence of the importers being firm. There is a general feeling among the holders of goods that the demand will revive with all its former briskness immediately at the close of the monsoon, unless advices from home should be of such a nature as to check any tendency to speculation. To effect sales, however, in the present state of the market, lower rates would have to be accepted. *Yarns* are in a similar position. For *Metal* the enquiry continues languid.

In the Export market, *Cotton* has also participated in the general stagnation, and prices have declined about Rs. 10 to 15 per candy; buyers await the arrival of decisive news from America, before entering into operations. *Seeds* are in good demand.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—*Grey Shirtings* 40 in. 5¼lb. to 6lbs. are in small request at slightly lower rates; 7 to 8lbs. are not in demand, and would sell at a concession of three to four annas per piece; other weights are unchanged in value; 45 in. in langnid enquiry but firm in value; so are 50 and 54 in. *Grey Longcloths* are scarce, and would fetch former rates. *Grey Domestics* can be sold at 14½ to 15½ annas per lb. on an average. *Grey Drills* are enquired for at full rates. *Grey Cambrics* are unchanged. *Grey T. Cloths* remain nearly in the same position as before. *Grey Madapollams and Printers* are without enquiry and unchanged in value. *Grey Jacconets* have an occasional enquiry at former rates. *Grey Mulls* are quiet and unchanged.

Bleached Goods are firm at previous quotations, but without much business doing. *Shirtings, Madapollams, Dimities,* and *Jacconets* have a languid inquiry; value remains unaltered; *Mulls* without enquiry. *Lappets* and *Colored Lappets* of common description have a moderate enquiry. *Dhooties* in small request at former rates. *Books* dull.

Dyed and *Printed Goods* are moderately selling at former rates, owing to demand for local consumption.

Turkey Red Goods are generally dull, except *Cambrics* which fetch former prices.

Sales of the fortnight comprise :—

(From the 8th to the 22nd instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.

1500 Pieces	45 in. 39 yds, 7 lbs.	...Rs	9 0 0 pr. p
1950 ,,	45 in. 39 yds, 7/6	.....	9 9 0
3,000 ,,	45 in. 39 yds, 8	.....	10 5 0
750 ,,	40 in. 39 yds, 7	.....	8 12 6
Grey Longcloth.			
250 Pieces,	45 in, 36 yds, 11 lbs.	11	12 0
Grey T Cloth.			
10000 Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds, 4 lbs. 8 oz....	5	2 0
700 ,,	29 in, 24 yds, 4	 4	6 0
1000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 6½	 6	11 6
Grey Domestics.			
100 Piecer,	26 in, 74 yds, 19 lbs.	18	6 0
500 ,,	29 in, 74 yds, 21	20	5 0
450 ,,	32 in, 74 yds, 23 12 oz.	23	0 0
400 ,,	36 in, 74 yds, 26 4	25	7 0
350 ,,	40 in, 74 yds, 27 10	26	12 0
Grey Jacconets.			
1000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds, No. 2	 2	11 6
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, ,, 3	 2	13 0
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, ,, 4	 2	14 0
White Demity.			
2000 Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds,	 5	3 0
White Lappets.			
200 Pieces,	40 in, 10 yds,	 3	0 0
150 ,,	40 in, 10 yds,	 2	6 0
Colored Muslin.			
6500 Pieces,	33 in, 10 yds,	 1	12 0
Turkey Red Cambrics.			
500 Pieces,	45 in, 24 yds,	 9	4 0

YARNS.—The market is dull and quiet, in the absence of demand, but prices are maintained.

METALS.—*Copper* with a weak enquiry is unchanged in value. *Yellow metal* also dull in enquiry and unaltered in value. *Iron* has slightly declined in value, but holders are firm. *Steel* also remains dull. *Spelter* and *Lead* are without material alternation. *Tinplates* have a dull enquiry. *Quicksilver* is worth at former prices. Sales are :—

500 Cwt.	Yellow Metal Brazier	Rs. 42	4 0 p. cwt
2000 ,,	Spelter	8	12 0
500 ,,	Copper Braziers	57	4 0

COALS fetch Rs. 13 to 15 and Coke Rs. 15 to 18 according to quality.

COCHINEAL is worth Rs. 1¼ per lb.

SAFFRON is dull at Rs. 17 to 17½.

THREADS.—The demad has revived, with an improvement in value.

UMBRELLAS in moderate enquiry at former prices.

BEER remains dull.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has remained quiet during the fortnight, and prices have declined about Rs. 10 to 15 per candy. Buyers seem disinclined to operate freely, in the absence of any decisive news as to the state of war in America. Supplies are coming in gradually from districts accessible by rail.

Sales are :—

		Rs. per candies.
250	Candies Dhollera	492
250	,, Do.	482
150	,, Do.	480 (without selection.)
150	,, Do.	481
250	,, Do.	480
250	,, Do.	465 (Do.)
300	,, Do.	470
150	,, Do.	475
600	,, Oomrawuttee	435 (Do.)

WOOL is in active demand, and almost entirely out of stock. Prices are quoted dearer.

SEEDS.—For *Linseed* the demand has fallen off and prices are somewhat easier. *Rapeseed* is without demand and at nominal quotation. *Gingelly* in demand only for local consumption at Rs. 35 to 38 per candy.

COFFEE.—*Malabar* is obtainable at Rs. 11 to 11¼ and *Mocha* for Rs. 12½ to 13.

SALTPETRE.—*Mooltan* may be bought at Rs. 11 to 11½ and *Scind* at Rs. 7½.

MADDER-ROOT is selling at Rs. 3¾ to 4¼.

OPIUM.—Prices are well supported in the absence of good quality drug—the stock on hand being very indifferent article. We quote Rs. 1,600.

FREIGHTS.

THE advices of a dull Cotton Market at home received immediately after the close of our last report, and the question as to the fate of Vicksburg has caused a fortnight of complete inactivity to pervade our Freight Market and shippers have almost suspended operations; preferring to await the arrival of more decisive intelligence. Besides this the amount of tonnage offering is much in excess of our requirement, and although arrivals have been on a small scale, a considerable number of vessels are daily expected, so that without our receiving very stirring news of the state of the Cotton Market at home, no improvement can be expected for some months to come and many vessels must go away seeking.

For Liverpool.—The above remarks would also apply. There is nothing doing and the small amount of business effected has been by going ships and by these engagements are reported at £2-5-0 while for ships only commenced loading not a bale of Cotton has been obtainable at any rate. For Seed tonnage we notice an improvement but the miserable rate offered £1-12-6 has not led to much business. *For London.*—With little doing rates have continued steady. The *City of Glasgow*, 500 tons, took Seeds at £2-10-0 and Goods in cases at £2-15-0 to £3-0-0. *For Moulmain and back.*—The *Eagle*, 1,049 tons, gets Rs. 35 per ton, for a cargo Teak, and the *Bloomer*, 810 tons, goes the same voyage with the option of Kurrachee at Rs. 2 per ton extra. *To load on the Madras Coast.*—The *Thomas Hamlin*, 972 tons, gets £2-10-0 for Sugar from Cuddalore £4-10-0 for Oil from Pondicherry and fills up with light freight at Madras for London at £3-10-0, and the *Old England* makes the same voyage; terms unknown. For *Kurrachee.*—The *Admiral Napier*, 446 tons, gets Rs. 6½ per candy for a cargo of Gram and Wheat for Mauritius. The *Godavery*, 466 tons, gets francs 100 for a cargo of Seeds for Marseilles per ton 20 cwt., and the *Marinus*, 512 tons, loads a full cargo from this port at Rs. 13 per ton. Quotations for this mail which are almost nominal stand as follows.

Liverpool...	Cotton	£2 0 0 to £2	10 0 per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10 0 to £1	12 6 ,,
London...	Cotton	£2 10 0 Nominal.	,,
	Seeds	£2 7 6 to £2	10 0 ,,
China		No offers.	
Clyde			
Calcutta			

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

Money continues abundant in the face of the large amounts absorbed in the calls made by the several Joint Stock schemes started during the past month. The last return of the Bank of Bombay is a very favorable one and this Institution is advancing money upon Government paper, on much easier terms than its advertised rate.

Government Securities are in better enquiry and the rates have slightly improved. We quote *Fours* 99¾; *Fives* 109; *Fives-and-a-half* 118½, and higher quotations may shortly be looked for.

Exchange on London has not altered. The quotations are for *Bank Bills* 2s. 07/16d.; *Credits* 2s. 09/16d.; *Documents* 2s. 11/16d.

On Calcutta the demand has fallen off and the rates are nominally Rs. 99 for 60 days' sight, and Rs. 100 for Sight Bills.

On China, the rate is 230 for 100 dollars for 60 days' Sight Bills at which however no business has been done.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 22	Dalhousie (s)	Morland	Kurrachee 20 July
23	Sea Nymph	Alexander	Moulmain 17 Apr.
	Levant	Foran	Aden 15 July.
	Benares (s)	Wright	Suez 12 and Aden 17 July.
	Research	Killam	Aden 13 July.
	Emeu (s)	Renoldson	Hongkong 29 June

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
July 23	Bon Accord	Campbell	Zanzibar.
	Auchneagh	Prophet	Liverpool.
	Admiral Napier	Sharp	Mauritius via Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Dalhousie*, from Kurrachee.—Captain Nutt; Captain LeMesurier; Lieut. A. Fibrando; Ensign Clarke; Ensign Malin; Mr. J. Newsham; Mr. Haussen; Mr. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Littler, and 3 children; Mrs. Mann; Mrs. Philips, and 3 children; a gentleman; 6 2nd class; 27 deck and 6 Government deck.

Per P. and O. Co's Steamer *Emeu*, from Hongkong, &c.—Mr. Trantman; Mr. Dreyfus; Mrs. Clarence, and infant; Dr. Jones; Mr. Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Mr. Seaman, and 2 children; Mr. Muncherjee; Mr. Byramjee; Mr. Ruttonjee; and Mr. Runsordass.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Montrose*, G. M. Lofgres, bound to Akyab.
Ship *Eagle*, M. Murphy, bound to Moulmain.
Ship *Norah Greame*, J. W. Bake, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Punjaub*, W. W. Rice, bound to Calcutta.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Steamer *Pioneer*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 23RD JULY 1863.

For London.

Mystery.—636 bundles Coiryarn, 84 cwt.; 113 bundles Ambahulud, 56¼ cwt.; 91 bundles Country Gall, 45½ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 10 cases Curry Powder, 36 dozens, Moroba Hurrichund; 185 bags Linseed, 27½ cwt.; 40 bags Gingellyseed, 60 cwt., Rahim Rajpall.

Defiance.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Sallay Momud Goolam Hosen; 21 cases Herabole, 4½ cwt., Balloo Vally Khan Momud.

City of Glasgow.—2 cases E. Boots, and Indian Curiosities, Treacher and Co.; 75 cases Camphor, 84 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs., Gaddum and Co.; 1 case Sundries, Ruttonjee Cursetjee.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the East.—302 bales Cotton, 1,057 cwt., R. Sazba and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwt., Wootumchand Muncharam; 85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt., Yusunjee Narronjee and Co.

Floating Light.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., F Chambers.

Belle Isle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Grefve Berg.—280 bales Cotton, 980 cwt., Cassedass Khimjee; 425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Samjee Hurry; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Chutoorbhoz Dewchand.

Morning Light.—650 bales Cotton, 2,275 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Southern Belle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Sirocco.—20 bales Wool, 60 cwt.; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Pragjee Canjee.

Empire of Peace.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Zuleika.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Varesy Malljee.

John Linn.—325 bags Bhoysing, 406¼ cwt., J, Sigg and Co.

Thetis.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt.; 21 bales Wool, 63 cwt., Girdhur Roopchund.

Glen Maiden.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Tulla Morar.

Mary Stenhouse.—8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Husraz Currumay.

Gertrude.—600 bags Rapeseed, 900 cwt., Cursondass Madowdass.

Gartineauz.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., 570 bags Rapeseed, 855 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Madras.

Steamer *Singapore.*—4 cases E. White Piece Goods, 175 pieces, Hajee Mirza Suffee Misky; 1 chest Sundries, Hajee Absotee Taleb.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 case Silk Piece Goods, 80 corges, Mallum Ahmud Casum and Co., 1 box Silk Piece Goods, 55 pieces, Nacoda Momud Esmaill.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—23 cases Corrugated Iron, 235 cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Steamer *Singapore.*—26 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Singapore.*—20 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Joeta.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Nutt, Captain J. A., 109th Foot, on sick leave, from Kurrachee, Maling, Ensign J. C., 89th Foot, on sick leave, from Kurrachee. Fibrando, Lieut. A., 7th Royal Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

Bather, Serjeant and 3rd Class Barrack Master C., Barrack Department, on duty, from Aden.

LeMesurier, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Sukkur.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 23.

Bell, Lieut., 56th Regt., on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 23RD, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1863.

No. 376.—With reference to General Order No. 82, dated 31st January 1862, the rank of Ensign A. C. Babington is to date from 12th December 1861.

No. 377.—Articles 41 and 42 of Section XIII., of the Medical Code are cancelled, and the following substituted :—

The 1st and 2nd Class Establishment for the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital is fixed as follows :—

1st Class.—1 Apothecary, 2 Assistant Apothecaries, 8 Apprentices.

2nd Class.—For an average of 300 daily Sick :—

1	Steward's Servant.	5	Probationer Ward-boys.
1	Dispensary ,,	3	Barbers.
1	Head Matron	3	Peons.
1	Assistant ,,	5	Washermen.
2	Mussulman Ward-boys	5	Cooks.
6	1st Class ,,	1	Leechman.
8	2nd Class ,,	1	Tailor.
4	3rd Class ,,	8	Sweepers.

One additional Ward-boy and one additional Sweeper for every 25 patients in excess of 300, and one additional Dhobee and one additional Cook for every 50 patients in excess of 300.

No. 378.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry.

Senior Major Edward Charles Beale, from 22nd Regt, N. I., to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 29th June 1863, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. Metrice, deceased.

22nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) Thomas Alexander Cowper to be Major, on the Cadre of the above Regiment. Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) William Young Herries Shortt to be Captain, on the Cadre of the above Regiment, from the 29th June 1863, in succession to Brevet promoted.

General List.

Ensign Algernon Arbuthnot Godwin (Lieutenant in the 103rd Foot) to be Lieutenant, from the 29th June 1863, in succession to Lieutenant W. Y. H. Shortt (Staff Corps) promoted.

No. 379.—The following extract, paragraphs 2 and 3 of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 82, dated 17th June, is published :—

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Lieutenant Colonel T. A. Cowper, six months.
Major J. J. Lawrie, six months.
Major W. F. Gordon, six months.
Lieutenant W. H. Pye, six months.
Lieutenant B. H. Mathew, six months.
Lieuteaant E. H. Shewell, five months.

Surgeon Richard De Courcy Peele has been permitted to retire from the Service. His vacancy has effect from the 26th September 1861.

No. 380.—The following Order is confirmed :—

Dated 19th June 1863.—By Major General Coghlan, on his departure for Europe, making over Command of the Aden Brigade to Lieutenant Colonel Wells, 95th Foot.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1863.

No. 390.—The following promotions in the Barrack and Quartermaster General's Department are made :—

To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries.

Conductors P. McLoughlin, and J. Jackson.

To be Conductors.

Sub-Conductors J. Barnard, W. C. Tarlet, G. R. Tofft, H. Catseby, and C. Coleman.

To be Sub-Conductors.

Serjeant S. Edwards, O. Byrne, H. Knapman, J. Lyons, E. Hart, C. Bather, and J. Ramsay.

Serjeant Major P. F. Mulkeer.

Serjeant R. J. Hard.

No. 391.—Surgeon Major W. Campbell, M. D., is appointed to officiate as Presidency Surgeon 1st District, vice Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals D. Costello, M.D.

No. 393.—The following Articles will be furnished by the Ordnance Department to the Regiment of Artillery for Judging Distance Drill :—

Bamboo or Pole, 50 feet long, fitted with a sheave at the upper end, and a cleat at the lower, One for each Battery.
Rope, Europe, 1½ inch for Lines, 25 Fathoms for each Pole.
Rope, Cotton, for 2 Halyards, 10 ,, ,,
Cloth, Dascottee, for Bail, 15 Feet ,, ,,

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 22nd July 1863.

Sub-Conductor W. McDougall, of the Unattached, List employed in the Ordnance Department having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a Garrison Court Martail, is remanded to the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery and will join F Battery at Kirkee.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 366 of the 10th instant, Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H. D. Glasse, is posted to the Mhow Division but will remain at Belgaum and conduct the duties of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in that Division during the absence of Dr. Leith on special duty at Bombay.

Captain St. J. O'Neill Muter, 2nd Gr. Regiment N. I., is appointed 2nd in Command to the 21st Regiment or Marine Battalion and is directed to join.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

6th Dragoons.—Major J. E. Swindley, for 15 months from date of embarkation, to proceed to England, on private affairs.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. W. Bally, from 28th September to 27th December 1863, in extension, on private affairs.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Campbell, from 28th September to 27th December 1863, in extension, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Captain A. P. Chesshyre, Cantonment Magistrate Nusseerabad from 8th July to 31st October 1863, to proceed to Mussoorie on medical certificate.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. H. Stevenson, from 10th to 31st July 1863, in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

72nd Foot.—Lieutenant J. E. Maculay, from 1st to 31st July, in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

Civil.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, July 23.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. L. Merewether, C.B., received charge of the office of Political Resident at Aden from Brigadier W. M. Coghlan on the 19th June last.

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India, is republished for general information :—

"With reference to G. O., dated 3rd March last, No. 190, it is hereby notified that Her Majesty has been pleased to recognise Mr. Thomas Davison as Acting Vice-Consul for France at the Port of Bombay."

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. M. Hogg to be 3rd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, continuing to act as 2nd Assistant in that Collectorate.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie is confirmed in the appointment of Extra 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Mr. T. C. Hope, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years from the date of sailing of the first Steamer in August 1863.

Mr. Hope is also allowed preparatory leave for twenty days.

Mr. J. J. Little, Civil Service, passed an Examination in the Canarese language on the 9th July 1863.

Mr. J. MacFarlan acted as First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, from 15th April to 6th June 1863, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. C. Jervoise, 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar is allowed leave of absence for two months from the 10th August next, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Rao Bahadoor Sukharam Khunderao is confirmed in his appointment of Dufterdar to the Collector of Surat.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. George Inverarity, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is appointed a Government Director of the Bank of Bombay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Rivers has been appointed Consulting Engineer for Reclamations from the date of Lieutenant Colonel De Lisle's departure to Europe.

Captain J. S. Trevor to be Consulting Engineer to Government for Bombay Water Works.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Public Works Department :—

Lieutenant Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E., to be Secretary to Government in the Public Works and Railway Departments.

Colonel G. B. Munbee, R.E., to be Superintending Engineer Southern Division.

Lieutenant Colonel H. W. B. Bell, R.E., to be Superintending Engineer Northern Division.

Lieutenant Colonel W. K. Dickinson, R.E., to be Superintending Engineer Presidency Division.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Kendall, R.E., to be Auditor of Public Works Accounts.

Lieutenant Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E., assumed charge of the office of Secretary to Government Public Works Department on the 22nd instant.

The promotion of Lieutenant B. O. Seaton, R.E., to the grade of 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, is to have effect from the 7th April 1863, instead of from the 20th May following, as notified on the 24th June last.

Serjeant Overseer J. W. Williams is allowed three months privilege leave of absence.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Russell is confirmed in his appointment of Educational Inspector Northern Division.

Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, M. B., Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend R. F. Colvin, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th July, at Bangalore, the wife of Robert Paton, Esq., Thull Ghaut, Kussarah, of a son.

On the 21st July, at Poona, the wife of Assistant Surgeon A. Y. Ward, Supt. Madowdass, of a son.

On the 14th July, at Gungadhurpore, N. Kishnagur, (Bengal,) the wife of Lieut. R. A. Chadwick, 5th M. N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 20th June, at St. Stephen's-terrace, Bayswater, Alexander Sangster, Esq., late of Bombay.

On the 10th July, at Maina-Hamilton House, Ketwaddy, Catherine Gunn Wylie, aged 1 year, second daughter of Dr. Wylie, Bombay.

On the 12th July, at Oodeypoor, Rajpootana, William Henry Franklin, the beloved son of Captain F. C. Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, aged 11 months and 27 days.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed THIS MORNING, the 24th July 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :—

Via Marseilles.		*Via Southampton.*	
Weights under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs.	0 4 0
,, 1 ,, ... ,,	0 13 4	,,	0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ... ,,	1 10 8	,,	1 0 0
,, 3 ,, ... ,,	2 8 0	,,	1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th July 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th July.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

The Mail for Zanzibar, per Ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about the 25th instant.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee* will be closed THIS DAY, the 24th instant, 6 o'clock A.M.

THE

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, *3rd July* 1863.

TOWARDS the close of a very dull Session, Parliament is giving us a week of sensations. Every body is astounded at the tremendous majority against the Court, and not merely the Government, but the leaders of the opposition, on the question of retaining the International Exhibition Building. The House itself seemed overwhelmed at its own temerity, and the *Times* this morning can hardly believe in the reality of a majority of 166 against Fowke's folly. The impulse, which carried so many members to the left of the chair, displayed one of the most extraordinary phenomena in Parliamentary history. When the debate began early in the evening, although there was a very full House, everything looked languid, and a division was expected about dinner hour. No one seemed to see certainly how the majority would incline, and many, even of the Independent Liberals declared themselves doubtful as to how they would vote. As the evening wore on, an impression began to spread that the Government were talking against time, and sounding the opposition leaders touching an adjournment of the debate. About eleven o'clock, while Sir Stafford Northcote was speaking

In the meanwhile the Poles are vindicating their claims to liberty with unwearied energy. Numerous sanguinary engagements are reported, and in most cases the insurgents he said to be successful. The National Government is adopting measures for imparting authority and authenticity to its proceedings. It has appointed commissioners to be attached to every military command, and has further decreed that all Poles who remain in the service of the Russian army within the frontiers of Poland, as the kingdom existed in 1772, shall be exiled, deprived of their civil and political rights, and declared to have forfeited their honour as citizens. It has gone even farther than this, by prohibiting all traffic on the railways connecting Warsaw with St. Petersburg and Prussia. In order the more certainly to secure the fulfilment of this decree, it has ordered all officials employed on those lines to leave their places immediately. A body, visible or invisible, that can issue such decrees as these, and find them instantly obeyed, must be regarded as the real government of the country, let power nominally be deposited where it may.

FRANCE is in a State of transition. The system of government is undergoing one of the most remarkable changes on record. The fact that the Emperor has relieved himself of certain ministers, with a view to introduce something resembling ministerial responsibility, is startling in itself; it is also very astonishing to find his Majesty abolishing the monopoly in the baking trade of Paris; but the most surprising of all his reforms is contained in a recent letter to the President of the Council of State. "Our system of centralisation," writes the Emperor, "despite its advantages, is attended by the serious inconvenience of leading to an excess of administrative action. It is impossible," he adds, "to understand why an unimportant commercial affair should require investigation lasting at least two years owing to the intervention of eleven different authorities." The importance of this reform can hardly be comprehended out of France, and still less, perhaps, the courage of the reformer. It is a hundred times a bolder step than the annihilation of the corporation of London. Centralisation has hitherto been the vital principle of France. We shall soon see whether the people are prepared to appreciate blessings of a more diffusive and liberal and self-dependant system.

Paris has been so much occupied with the Emperor's domestic movements that the progress of the Mexican war has excited little attention. Nor is there much to report. We have full accounts of the surrender of Puebla, from which it appears that the Mexicans yielded, not from lack of provisions, but from the success of the attacks made on the fortified places. At the same time we learn that the Mexican officers have indignantly rejected the pledge attempted to be forced upon them by General Forey, that they would take no further part in the war. The statement that General Ortega, and five superior Mexican officers, effected their escape from Orizaba, has been confirmed.

THE revenue returns for the quarter and year terminating on the 30th of June present a considerable net increase, amounting on the quarter to £80,300, and on the year to £998,072. In the Excise, taken separately, there has been a marked decrease, the income from that source for the quarter being £481,000 less than it was last year for the same period, and for the year showing a decrease of £1,373,000. The failure in the Excise is mainly attributable to the period of grace granted to the maltsters, so far as the last quarter is concerned. But this failure is amply compensated for by great gains in every other department. The Customs is affluent, and gives us £66,000 more than it yielded last year; the Post-office transcends its returns of last year by £100,000, Stamps by £141,000, Property-tax by £146,000, and so on in proportion. The wonderful elasticity of the country never was so wonderfully exhibited. In spite of all our reductions on almost every promising duty, even as Income-tax and Tea, and in spite of the dire distress in the North, and the loss of the American trade, and the diminished import of corn, and the troubles in China, and the building of war ships, and the thousand and one hindrances to prosperity that have arisen by land and sea, here we are with an actual revenue amounting for the whole year to the immense sum of £70,683,861, presenting a net increase above the revenue of last year of nearly one million sterling.

The Parliamentary session—very noisy and active, but not very profitable in the way of accomplished measures—is drawing to a close. The great London public is looking forward to Switzerland, the Rhine, and the Lakes. The weather has set in with an intensity of heat that threatens to thin not only the streets, but the House of Commons, not even Mr. Roebuck's resolution for the recognition of the Southern States being of sufficient interest to arrest the flight of tourists. The questions that chiefly affect the world just now are not English questions, and our Parliament can, therefore, afford to adjourn without any risk to the conduct of "public business." We have disposed of Greece, are in a fair way to come to an understanding about Poland, and America must be left for the present to fight out her own problem. We are now in the month of July, London is becoming intolerable, Regent-street is betraying symptoms of exhaustion, and a few weeks hence, the bulk of our fashionable population will be scattered like dust on the four winds.—*Home News, July 3.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

The Earl of Ellenborough [June 18] wished to know what arrangements had been made between the Admiralty and the Indian Government consequent upon the abolition of the Indian navy. He understood that all the war services formerly performed by the Indian navy were to be henceforth performed by ships of the royal navy, but that the Indian Government was to retain certain vessels in its hands for the conveyance of troops and stores.

The Duke of Somerset (who was very indistinctly heard) was understood to say that there would be a small local navy for the transfer of troops and stores from one part of India to another; but for the general naval protection of India the Admiralty at home would provide.

The Earl of Ellenborough asked who was to have the direction and distribution of the force.

The Duke of Somerset was understood to say that for all imperial purposes the direction would rest with the home Government; but the governor-general would have power to call upon the commanders to do certain duties in India.

THE OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY AND NAVY.

THE Earl of Ellenborough presented a petition from the officers of the army and navy of the late East India Company, complaining of grievances and asking for an inquiry. The noble earl said that as a commission had been appointed to examine the claims of the officers of the military service, the most important part of the petition was that which referred to the navy. The officers of the late Indian navy alleged that assurances, of which (as we understood) he had himself no recollection had been given that the Indian navy should be maintained, and complained that the scale of pensions established on its abolition was unjust and inadequate. He himself did not see any evidence of any intention on the part of the Government to make the compensation unjust or inadequate; but in looking in detail at a portion of the scale, he saw reason to think that the compensation given was exceedingly unequal, and that the scale had not been framed with any degree of judgment. There were 68 lieutenants, who were divided into three classes. The first class, consisting of 24, were to receive £300 a year; the second-class, consisting of £250; and the third class, numbering 20, £200. This division into classes was quite arbitrary. The officer standing last in the first-class was appointed in 1843, his commission was dated 1851, and he got £300 a year. The first officer in the second-class was also appointed in 1843, and his commission was dated only 12 days later than the other, but he would receive only £250. The last officer on the commander's list got £400 a year; the first of the lieutenants who was appointed and had served since the same year would get £100 less, so that the amount of the pension had evidently no reference to the length of service. There were 68 midshipmen, of whom the oldest had been in the service eight years, and the youngest was appointed on the 4th January, 1862, and pensioned in this country on the 28th of November of the same year. He therefore strongly suspected that he never went to India, yet he would receive a pension of £60 a year, or, under the arrangement for capitalising, a sum of £960 down. The proper plan would have been to proportion the pensions to the periods of service. Had that rule been adopted, no officer would have a ground of complaint aggrieved. The Board of Directors spoke in high terms, to the justice, of which he could himself bear witness, of the good service which had been rendered by the Indian navy, which had distinguished itself on every occasion on which it had been employed. The officers were extremely good navigators, and many of them were the first to introduce both steam vessels and iron steam vessels into the navy. So efficient, indeed, was this force that, when he was in India in 1842, of 13 or 14 steamers which were then employed in those waters only one belonged to the Crown. He did not share the apprehensions of the Court of Directors that these officers would not be able to obtain other employment. On the contrary, he believed that their acquirements were such that they would be the most eligible persons to command the mercantile marine trading with India and the steam vessels employed on the coasts of that country; but he must express his regret that arrangements had not been made to enable her Majesty to avail herself of the services of such officers as might be disposed to enter the royal navy.

The Duke of Argyll entered into a comparison of the pensions granted to naval officers in India under the old rule and under the new, as well as to officers in the royal navy, to show that under the present system the scale of pensions was neither inadequate nor unjust. He found, he said, that the highest scale of pension under the old system was for captains £860, while under the new it varied between £400 and £560; the highest pension given in the same rank in the royal navy being £450, and that he believed in no case until an officer had reached the age of 60 years. A commander, he might add, under the East India Company, received £290, while under the new scale the pension varied between £100 and £450, the highest pension given in the royal navy to officers in that rank being £300. With regard to lieutenants, the old scale was £190, the new from £200 to £300, while in the case of mates there was under the old system no pension, that under the new scale varying between £100 and £150. These figures, he contended, showed that there was no ground for supposing that the present scale of pensions was either unjust or inadequate.

After a few words from the Earl of Ellenborough the subject dropped.

INDIAN ARMY PENSIONS.

Captain Jervis asked whether it was true that the pension of any officer into of the Indian army, had been stopped by the Indian-office on the requisition of creditors; and, if so, on what legal authority.

Mr. T. G. Baring—Perhaps the hon. and gallant gentleman will tell me the name of the officer to whom his question refers.

Captain Jervis said he put a general question, whether the pension of any officer had been stopped.

Mr. T. G. Baring should decline to answer the question unless the name of the officer were given him.

Captain Jervis would then ask the question on supply when he would go into the whole case.

EUROPEAN CAVALRY IN INDIA.

The Marquis of Hartington said, in answer to Colonel Sykes, that on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India it had been decided that a reduction should be made in the strength of the English cavalry regiments serving in India. The ordinary strength of a cavalry regiment was eight troops. Up to the present time, however, it had been usual for a regiment serving in India to have nine troops—eight in India, and one depot troop at home. It had been thought that the best method of reducing the strength of the Indian regiments was to reduce one troop in each cavalry regiment, thus making them of the same strength as the cavalry regiments at home.

JAPAN.

Mr. B. Cochrane said that on an early day, on going into committee of supply, he should call attention to the state of our relations with Japan.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COURT-MARTIAL ON PAYMASTER SMALES.

Mr. Coningham [June 18] inquired whether the Under-Secretary of State for War would lay upon the table of the House a report of the court-martial on Paymaster Smales, of the 6th Dragoons, together with any paper or memorandum connected with the trial.

The Marquis of Hartington said that the proceedings of this court-martial had been brought very prominently before the notice of the House, and a great many unauthorised extracts from the evidence had been published. The subject had already been debated in that House, and the Speaker had decided that the hon. member for Brighton was in order in reading from papers in his own possession, but which were not generally in the possession of the House. It was perfectly true that the proceedings of the court-martial had been published in India. Under those circumstances the Government had no objection to lay on the table the proceedings of the court-martial on Paymaster Smales, and the remarks of the commander-in-chief in India confirming it. He trusted that the House would not consider this as a precedent—(hear, hear)—or that the Government in conceding the production of the papers admitted the principle that it was in any way expedient for the House of Commons to constitute itself into a court of criticism upon the proceedings of legally constituted courts-martial.

Mr. Coningham—When will the papers be laid upon the table?

The Marquis of Hartington.—Immediately.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Captain Jervis [June 18] rose to ask the Secretary of State for India whether, in case of an officer retiring upon half-pay from one of the new line regiments, the step would be given to the regiment to which he belonged; what course it was intended to pursue towards officers of the late European Cavalry for whom there were no vacancies in the new Hussar regiments, and who, from the reduction of their regiments, were now thrown wholly out of employ; and why the proposed extra annuities to certain regimental colonels of the Indian Ordnance Corps were limited to £200 a year, instead of being on the same scale as those granted to colonels of the line and cavalry,—viz., as high as £550; also, whether it was true that a circular had been issued to these colonels of the Ordnance Corps calling on them to elect at once whether they accept such extra annuities.

Sir C. Wood—By an order of his royal highness, the field marshal commanding-in-chief, officers of non-purchase regiments who have entered from the Indian service, are precluded from retiring upon British half pay; but upon their retiring, whether upon full or half-pay pension, under the regulations of the Indian service, a step is given to the regiment to which they belonged. It was also ordered that the officers of the late European cavalry, for whom there were no vacancies in the new Hussar regiments, should return to their position in the Indian army, and be available for general duty. It was likewise stated that the scale of extra annuities given to colonels of the line and cavalry of the late native Indian army was offered, in consideration of their having been deprived of the advantage which they enjoyed, under the old system, of continuing to serve in India in command of regiments until entitled to the colonelcy by seniority, and also with a view of reducing the number of officers in those branches, which was beyond the present requirements of the service. With the artillery, however, it was entirely different. The officers gained more than they had lost by the amalgamation. The number of field-officers was also reduced, and also the number of higher ranks. Great promotion was given, and the additional cost of the changes altogether was £76,000 per annum. There is no wish to reduce their number, and consequently all vacancies occasioned by retirements will be filled up by promotion from the junior ranks. The extra annuities offered to colonels of the Indian Ordnance Corps were proposed to be granted, because although those corps at large received great advantages by the reorganisation, there was believed to be a limited class of officers whose prospects might have been injuriously affected by the retardation of their attainment to the colonel's allowance. A circular has been issued to those officers who are in this country, informing them of the proposed offer, and stating that should they accept it they must so time their application that they may reach the adjutant-general's office of the presidency to which they belong on or before the 31st August next.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. Coningham [June 19] gave notice of his intention to ask the Under-Secretary for War or June 29, whether he would lay on the table the official report of the Judge Advocate, with respect to the proceedings of the court-martial held at Mhow on Paymaster Smales, and also whether the promised inquiry into the conduct of Colonel Crawley in reference to that court martial would take place in this country or not.

EMPLOYMENT OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Colonel Sykes [June 19] asked the Secretary of State for India whether or not it be the fact that instructions have been issued by the home authorities to those in India with the view of preventing officers of the Indian (now Royal) artillery from being withdrawn from their regiments for staff, civil, or other detached employment, under the several local governments, for which, before being transferred under the authority of the Horse Guards, they were, by the regulations of the Indian service, equally eligible with officers of cavalry and infantry.

Sir C. Wood said that there was no prohibition against such employment of artillery officers, but as there were but few artillery officers whose services were not required with their regiments, they would naturally be less employed than officers of cavalry and infantry.

THE MALWA FIELD FORCE.

Lord Stanley [June 19] rose to ask the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the private soldiers of the Malwa Field Force, which after wards formed the first brigade of Sir Hugh Rose's division, would receive about £40 each from the Dhar prize money, this booty having been granted exclusively to the actual captors; and whether it had also been proposed to allot to these troops a share of the Bands and Kirwee prize-money, on the principle of constructive captures, and if so, whether the law officers of the Crown had concurred in that suggestion.

Sir C. Wood believed that the private soldiers would receive about £40 each from the Dhar prize-money. In reply to the second question asked by the noble lord, he would only state that the decision of the question rested with the Treasury; but what that decision would be he could not say.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS (INDIA.)

Mr. Kinnaird [June 22] asked the Under-Secretary for India what measures had been taken by the Government of India for giving effect to the act passed by the Council of the Governor General of India, "to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments.

Mr. T. G. Baring said the act, which had been very recently passed and which would be laid on the table, gave the local governments full powers to act and did not require any further measures on the part of the Government of India. It was possible, however, that the latter might think it advisable to issue instructions on the subject.

THE ST. HELENA REGIMENT.

Colonel Vandeleur [June 22] asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether there was any intention of breaking up the St. Helena Regiment; and, in that case how the officers and men were to be disposed of.

The Marquis of Hartington said it was not intended that the St. Helena Regiment should be immediately disbanded, but it was to be absorbed by the transference of the men into other regiments. The same was the case with regard to the officers, a considerable number of whom had been already transferred.

COLONEL CRAWLEY AND THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. Coningham [June 22] asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether the court-martial about to be held upon Colonel Crawley, of the 6th Dragoons, and the consequent inquiry into the court-martial at Mhow upon Paymaster Smales, would take place in this country. He also wished to know whether there was any objection to lay upon the table the report of the Judge-Advocate upon the case.

The Marquis of Hartington said it had been decided that Colonel Crawley should be recalled to this country (Cheers.) He regretted he could not produce the report of the Judge-Advocate, as it was contrary to practice to lay upon the table the legal opinion of the law advisers of the Crown.

Mr. Coningham said he had another question to ask with reference to the parents of Sergeant-Major Lilley. On coming into the House he had received a note requesting him to ask whether a pension which had been promised to the father and mother of Sergeant-Major Lilley would be given, as they were now very old, had been deprived of their son's assistance for more than a year, and if the pension were not soon granted it would be useless.

The Marquis of Harlington said he regretted there had been any delay but he hoped Sergeant-Major Lilley's relatives would receive a communication within two or three days.

Mr. Bentinck inquired whether there was any precedent for holding a court-martial in this country for an offence which had occurred in India.

The Marquis of Hartington said he could not tell whether there was any precedent, but he could inform the hon gentleman that the judge-advocate had been consulted as to the law of the case, and he entirely concurred in the course which it was determined to take. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Smollett [June 22] asked the Secretary of State for India if application had been made, more particularly in reference to the Eastern of Bengal and Southern of Madras Railway schemes, for extension of those projects; if so, whether the applications had been complied with, and further guarantees of interest granted payable from the revenues of British India.

Mr. T. G. Baring, in reply, stated that the Eastern Bengal Railway Company had been offered a guarantee of 4½ per cent. on £650,000 for the extension to Dacca, part of their original contract. The Great Southern of India Railway Company had been allowed to raise £500,000 for the extension of their line to join the Madras railroad—a part of their original scheme—£350,000 in shares at 4½, and £150,000 in inconvertible debentures at 4½.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. Coningham [June 24] gave notice that on going into supply he would ask the Under-Secretary for War whether the court-martial on Lieut.-Col. Crawley would generally open up the proceedings which took place on the trial of the paymaster of the Inniskillen Dragoons.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.—COLONEL CRAWLEY'S CASE.

Mr. Coningham asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether subsequently to the memorandum of the 18th of December a second memorandum or letter embodying the opinion of the commander-in-chief on the Mhow court-martial had not been issued; also, whether the proceedings alleged by Paymaster Smales to have taken place on his court-martial were submitted to the Judge-Advocate-General in England for his opinion, and whether that opinion was obtained before the paymaster was gazetted out of the service.

The Marquis of Hartington said that no second memorandum or letter embodying the opinion of the commander-in-chief on the Mhow court-martial had been issued; no public memorandum, at least. With regard to the second part of the hon. member's question, its terms were so extremely vague and indefinite, that he did not think he should be justified in giving any answer. The hon. member did not state to what "proceedings alleged by Paymaster Smales to have taken place" he referred.

Mr. Coningham—The illegal proceedings.

The Marquis of Hartington.—The word "illegal" was not upon the paper. If the hon. gentleman wished to have a specific answer to his question, he must be good enough to state what the illegal proceedings were to which he referred, and how these had been alleged by Paymaster Smales.

Mr. Bentinck said that a few days ago, he asked his noble friend whether there was any precedent for holding in this country a court-martial upon transactions which had occurred in India. His noble friend replied that he was not aware of the existence of any such precedent. He wished now to ask his noble friend whether, during the interval which had since elapsed, he had ascertained the existence of any such precedent; and whether, if no such precedent existed, the course it was proposed to adopt did not involve a reflection upon, if not an insult to the officers of the Indian army?

The Marquis of Hartington had not made any further inquiries, and was not, therefore, aware whether any precedent existed for the course taken by the Government. He could not state as a positive fact that no insult or reflection upon the officers of the Indian army was involved in that course; but, personally, he did not think that such was the case.

General Sir De Lacy Evans wished to know whether the House was to infer from the answer of the noble marquis, that there was some second communication or memorandum not precisely of a public character.

The Marquis of Hartington thought it very possible that the commander-in-chief had written privately to Sir Hugh Rose on the subject, but in such a communication there was nothing which was intended to be public, and of course it was utterly impossible that it could be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Coningham wished to understand whether the noble marquis declined to answer his question.

The Marquis of Hartington said it would be necessary, before he could answer the question, for the hon. member to state distinctly what were the proceedings to which he referred, and in what document or paper their illegality was alleged.

Colonel North held it to be utterly impossible to regard the course taken by the Government as one which did not involve a reflection upon the officers of the Indian army. ("Order, order.") To put himself in order he would conclude with a motion. It was a positive reflection upon officers serving in India to say, as was practically done by the Government, that a sufficient number could not be got together to give a fair verdict in the case of Colonel Crawley. (Hear.) It would be necessary to bring Sir H. Rose and other generals to this country if the court-martial took place here. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Coningham.) He did not object to that, but he must say the hon. member for Brighton had behaved in a very unfair way to that officer the other night. (Cries of "Order!") That hon. member produced and read to the House——

The Speaker said the hon. and gallant member was out of order in referring to past debates.

Colonel North said that there were two versions of the court-martial on Paymaster Smales—one published at Poona, and the other from the Judge-Advocate's notes. Now, if the proceedings were to be published for the information of the House, they ought to be the proper official proceedings. He moved that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Headlam said that the original record of the court-martial was now in his office, and an official copy of that record would be laid before the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Coningham said that one of the illegalities complained of was, that when Paymaster Smales was placed on his trial his witnesses were impounded, and he was prohibited from having access to them for the purpose of conducting his case.

Mr. Disraeli—There is one point in this matter on which some information ought to be given to the House, and that is with regard to the expense that will be incurred. I do not know whether Colonel Crawley is to bear this expense, but in any case the cost of conducting the inquiry in this country will be very great. The commander-in-chief in India and other witnesses of that character must be brought over, and the presence of many other witnesses will probably be necessary. The House has at present no idea of the expense that may be incurred. I do not say that the trial will last as long as that of Warren Hastings, but it will last much longer than many hon. gentlemen anticipate. The matter is worthy of consideration, and the House requires some explanation on the subject from the Government.

Sir. G. Grey—The commander-in-chief has directed that the inquiry shall take place in England. I apprehend that if any officer is ordered home by the military authorities from any part of the world, he is considered to be on duty and receives his pay.

Sir De L. Evans differed altogether from the opinion that if this court-martial were held in England it would be necessary to summon the commander-in-chief from India. All that Sir. H. Rose and General Farrell did was to make a written communication on the subject of the court-martial. The commander-in-chief was not one of the actors or witnesses, and he saw no valid reason for requiring his presence in this country. But the country would not be satisfied unless this trial took place in England. (Cheers.) Nor was any considerable expense, in his opinion, likely to be incurred. He humbly thought that the Government ought to commence the matter by ordering this regiment home. (Cheers and counter cheers.) The regiment was alleged to be in a bad state, its term of service in India was nearly expired, and the only consideration was the expense, which need not be very great.

Mr. Bouverie regretted that the present discussion had been raised in this incidental way. It would be much better if hon. members would give notice of such questions, so that the House might have an opportunity of expressing an opinion. He wished to know whether any communication had been addressed by the commander-in-chief to Sir Hugh Rose through the adjutant-general, the purport of which was to qualify the memorandum that had been laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Bentinck said that the question before the House was more military than civil. The hon. and gallant member (Sir De L. Evans) proposed that the regiment in question should be ordered home for the purpose of carrying on this court-martial. ("No!") Then, for what other purpose? What would be the consequence? It would amount to a premium on misconduct. A regiment would only have to misconduct itself and give occasion for a court-martial, and then it would expect to be ordered home. That would be a remarkable way of conducting the affairs of the army. The hon. and gallant member added that the people of this country would not be satisfied unless this court-martial were held in England. Now, as one of the representatives of the people, he would express his belief that all that the people of this country had a right to require, and all that they would ask, was that justice should be done on both sides. He thought it would be impossible for justice to be done if a tribunal were to try in this country proceedings that had occurred in India. It was obviously necessary that 100 witnesses should be ordered home, and it would be impossible to do justice to both sides. It was quite impossible that a court which appeared to be entirely without precedent should be adopted without offering a strong reflection, if not a positive insult, on the officers of the Indian army. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Dunne said the 8th Regiment was the first to come home, but that only nine months would elapse between the return of the 8th Regiment and the Inniskillings. As the expense had been alluded to, he would remark that if the Government would change the rota and order home the Inniskillings instead of the 8th, there would be no difficulty in regard to expense. At the same time this kind of interference with the discipline of the army was most prejudicial to the service. (Hear, hear,) He knew that some of the stories in regard to the conduct of Colonel Crawley had been extremely exaggerated. The House had been told that Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined to one room, and that a sentry was put in his room. He believed that the sergeant-major had a house of four rooms, and that the sentry would be placed in the verandah, because in India sentries could not be placed in the sun. He thought that Paymaster Smales had been most properly dismissed the service for writing a most insubordinate letter. It was not the practice, he was informed, for commanding officers of regiments to muster their regiments in India. An officer, now a member of that House, who had served in India, stated that it was not the custom to do so. A great deal had been said by the public press on this matter, but the House ought to yield, not to the public voice, but to the voice of justice.

Mr. Hunt asked whether it would be necessary to examine any native witnesses before the court-martial, and, if so, whether any law existed which obliged them to come to this country for such a purpose against their will.

The Marquis of Hartington was unable, without notice, to answer the question just addressed to him. It was impossible to say what course the court-martial would take. If the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Bouverie) would put his notice on the paper, he would answer it another day. He could only repeat the answer which he had given on a previous day, that there was no public or official memorandum in existence on this subject except that which had been published. The hon. member for Brighton had said that one portion of the proceedings taken against Paymaster Smales was illegal. If, however, he was expected to answer questions of this kind he must request honourable members to state distinctly on the notice paper what they wished to know. In his opinion it was extremely inconvenient to discuss topics in this manner. There were very few evenings lately on which the honorable member for Brighton had not placed some question on the paper, and considering that he had given notice of his intention to bring the subject before the House in Committee of supply, and that the Government had promised to lay the proceedings of the court-martial on the table, he could not see what advantage could arise from these small incidental discussions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. D. Portescue said that what he had stated was that Serjeant-Major Lilley was at first confined to his own quarters, where he had several apartments; but that when he was ordered under confinement he was removed from his proper quarters to others, where he was confined to a single room. It was in the single room that the sentry was posted. (Hear, Hear.)

Sir F. Smith said it was very inconvenient to discuss matters of this kind pending the investigation that was to take place. He was one of those old officers who rejoiced very much at the course which the Government were going to take in bringing home the persons who were to give evidence. (Hear, Hear.) The trial ought to take place in this country, otherwise public opinion would not be satisfied. Sometimes when out of England, and the army had not the advantage of the presence of the Judge-Advocate, everything was done in an irregular manner. But in this country, where that high officer was present, matters were properly and legally conducted. He was sure if his hon. and learned friend had been in India this case would not now have to be tried in England. (Hear, hear.) But it was because the persons who were to conduct such proceedings abroad, and who might be very excellent officers, were not acquainted with the law that these irregularities occurred. While he agreed with his hon. and gallant friend (Sir De Lacy Evans) that the trial ought to take place in England, he did not agree with him that the regiment ought to be brought home.

Sir J. Fergusson said he should be sorry the discussion should close without noticing a remark which fell from the hon. and gallant gentleman who had just sat down. If it were true that it would be impossible that a court-martial—[Sir F. Smith.—I did not say impossible]—well, if it were probable that a court-martial could take place in India without a reasonable prospect of justice being done, might not public opinion call imperatively many times a year for the transfer from India to this country of persons whose evidence might be considered necessary? (Hear, hear.) It might be that the habits and mode of life incidental to service in India might generate scandals and serious inconveniences which did not often occur in England; but the House would establish a very dangerous precedent if it tacitly assented to such a doctrine as that such cases should be brought home in order that public opinion might be brought to bear upon them. (Hear.) But the House would do no such thing. The House had the country had confidence in the honour of courts-martial and believed they would do justice.

Mr. Coningham, in postponing a motion of which he had given notice with reference to the Mhow court-martial, until after the evidence had been printed, took occasion to state, in reference to a remark made by an hon. and gallant friend of his that Captain Smales's letter was of so insubordinate a character as to justify the verdict of the court-martial, that not only was that letter written under circumstances of great provocation, but that the were illegalities connected with the trial which justified him in asking for a reconsideration of the court-martial.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA CABLE.

Lord C. Paget, in reply to Sir W. Gallwey, said that on the 23rd June a telegram was received from the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, to the effect that the cable between Benghazi and Alexandria had been broken, and that application had been made to him to station a steamer between those two points. The answer was that it would be highly inconvenient that a vessel should be appointed solely to carry telegrams between Alexandria and Benghazi, a distance of between 300 and 400 miles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SANDHURST COLLEGE.

THE following are the names of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, who were successful competitors for commissions without purchase, in the Examination recently held at the College:—

FIRST DIVISION—CADETS UNDER THE REGULATIONS OF 1861.

Order.	Names.	Marks.
1.	Stringer, F.	6623
2.	Mallock, T. J. R.	6736
3.	Beteson, W. P. B.	6714
4.	Waring, T.	6329
5.	Hutton, F. W.	6307
6.	Gordon, F. A.	6213
7.	Calland, C. F.	6099
8.	Holmes, R. J.	6056
9.	Erskine, C.	6008
10.	Russell, G. F. J. L.	5828
11.	Poignand, G.	5825
12.	Randolph, E. H.	5820
13.	Myers, C. J.	5733
14.	Taylor, D. M.	5674
15.	Peckitt, R. W.	5653

SECOND DIVISION—CADETS UNDER THE REGULATIONS OF 1862.

Order.	Names.	Marks.
1.	M'Kenzie, C. W. B.	7978
2.	De Montmorency, R. O.	7971
3.	Hutchinson, J. D.	7651
4.	Dalrymple, W. L.	7464
5.	Dundas, H. L.	7106
6.	Blurton, J.	6988
7.	Redding, E.	6986
8.	Paterson, A. J.	6688
9.	Wavell, A. G.	6416
10.	Bradford, L.	6375
11.	Blakeney, W. A. F.	6146
12.	Watson, W.	6062
13.	Broad, C. H.	5985
14.	Dixon, M. C. M.	5831
15.	Hornby, L.	5698

June 22.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE JUNE 23.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Ensign Reginald Chalmer, from the 19th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Edward Hoare Reeves, promoted.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Arthur Brett, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Cornet John Taylor Marshall, who has rejoined his troop.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant Arthur Charles Van Cortlandt to be Captain by purchase, vice Arundell Neave, who retires; Cornet Winship Percival Roche to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Van Cortlandt; George Robert Hodgson, gent., to be Cornet without purchase, vice Roche.

4th Dragoon Guards.—John Fisken Halken, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Ringrose, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards.—James Dunlop, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Owen Phibbs, promoted.

1st Dragoons.—The Hon. Cosby Godolphin Trench to be Cornet by puchase, vice the Hon. Montagu Henry Mostyn, promoted.

4th Hussars.—John Lambert Swale, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Harry Youl, promoted.

8th Hussars.—Lieutenant Richard William Palliser to be Captain by purchase, vice Esdaill Lovell Lovell, who retires; Cornet Frederick Helyar to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Palliser.

12th Lancers.—William Henry Buttenshaw, gent, late Lieutenant 5th Bengal European Regiment, to be paymaster, vice Roberts, whose services have been dispensed with.

13th Hussars.—Joseph Mills, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Edward Charles Starkey, promoted.

14th Hussars.—James Crum, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice James Colquhoun Revell Reade, who has retired.

15th Hussars.—Lieutenant David Ricardo to be Captain by purchase, vice Phineas Bury, who retires; Cornet David Maxwell to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Ricardo; Robert Belford Wallis Wilson, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Maxwell.

18th Hussars.—Lieutenant Townley Patten Hume Macartney Filgate to be Captain by purchase, vice James Clarke Hicks, who retires: Cornet Charles John Fletcher to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Filgate; William Macalpine Leny, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Fletcher.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Lieutenant George Agnew Goldingham to be Second Captain, vice Henry Leewin Dempster, who retires upon half-pay.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Strachey to be Colonel, vice Stephen Pott, who retires; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Edgar Owen Ludlow to be Colonel, vice Charles Edward Faber, who retires; Captain David George Robinson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Strachey; Captain and Brevet-Major John Cumming Anderson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Ludlow; Second Captain Frank Sherwood Taylor to be Captain, vice Robinson; Second Captain John Mullins to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Anderson; Lieutenant George Newmarch to be Second Captain, vice Taylor.

Military Train—Ensign Fergus M'Kenzie to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Henry Clarke, deceased.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieutenant and Captain Francis Wheler, Viscount Hood, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Edward Henry Cooper, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant the Honourable William Sholto Douglas Home to be Lieutenant and Captain by purchase, vice Viscount Hood; Ensign and Lieutenant Charles James Herbert to be Lieutenant and Captain by purchase vice Sudeley Charles George, Lord Sudeley, who retires; George Ernest Shelly, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice the Hon. W. S. D. Home; the Hon. Richard Maitland Westenra Dawson to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice Herbert.

1st Regiment of Foot.—Captain John Binnie Mackenzie, from the 13th Foot, to be Captain, vice Onslow, who exchanges.

2nd Foot.—Henry Barter, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Robert Carr Dunsoombe, who retires.

5th Foot.—Captain and Brevet Major Arthur Scott to be Major by purchase, vice John Swaine Hogg, who retires; Lieutenant John Rice Newbolt to be Captain by purchase, vice Brevet Major Scott; Ensign Thomas Tarleton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Newbolt; Edward Harmsworth Ruddach, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Tarleton; William Henry Major, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice John Igglesden Troup, who retires.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant Samuel Bradburne to be Captain without purchase, vice Frederic Archibald Macreight, deceased; Ensign William Frederic Woods to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Bradburne; James Mark Brooke, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Woods.

19th Foot.—Captain George Onslow, from the 1st Foot, to be Captain, vice Mackenzie, who exchanges; Walter St. James Young, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Reginald Chalmer, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

22nd Foot.—Lieutenant William Busfeild to be Captain by purchase, vice Robert Conway Dobbs Ellis, who retires; Ensign Edward Straton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Busfeild; Richard Charles Hare, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Straton.

28th Foot.—Captain Frederick Edward Medhurst, from half-pay, late 43rd Foot, to be Captain, vice John William Preston, seconded on being appointed District Inspector of Musketry.

34th Foot.—Ensign Henry E. Sharpe to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice John Francis Wyse, promoted; Ensign John Christopher Cowslade, from the 83rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Sharpe; Lieutenant George Malcolm to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant John Francis Wyse, promoted.

37th Foot.—Ensign John Everard Whitting to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Richard Bunn, promoted to an unattached company without purchase; Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, Thomas Smith, from the 25th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, Raynsford Taylor, who resigns.

49th Foot.—Henry Board Williams, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Barne, promoted.

53rd Foot.—Captain Robert St. John, from the 72nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Thomas Charles Ffrench, who exchanges.

60th Foot.—Ensign the Hon. Walter Courtenay Pepys to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice James Forbes, who retires; Edmund Lomax Fraser, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice the Hon. Walter Courtenay Pepys; Henry Richard Ponsonby Lindesay, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Edward Burr, who retires.

72nd Foot.—Captain Thomas Charles Ffrench, from the 53rd Foot, to be Captain, vice St. John, who exchanges.

75th Foot.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Knox Orme, from half-pay, late 10th Foot, to be Captain, vice Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Brookes, who retires upon half-pay.

82nd Foot.—Ensign Charles Neville to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Henry Abigail Ellis, deceased.

83rd Foot.—Lieutenant William Henry Ivimy to be Captain by purchase, vice William Minhear, who retires; Ens

AMERICA.

INVASION OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

(*Times, June 29.*)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 17.

THE interest of the war news has suddenly changed from Vicksburg and Port Hudson to the Confederate invasion of the North.

On Sunday the 14th inst. non-official information reached this city from Washington that the army of General Lee, numbering nearly 100,000 men had crossed the Rappahannock in three divisions, and was marching northward towards the Shenandoah Valley.

It was added that General Hooker had struck his camp, and was hastening, with his whole army, to intercept General Lee's advance.

Telegraphic despatches from Washington on Monday confirmed this news, and stated that the Confederate advance cavalry, under General Stuart, 18,000 or 20000 strong, had crossed the Potomac at Nolan's Ferry or Ford, and occupied Hagerstown, in Maryland. General Milroy, commanding at Winchester, Virginia, thought to dispute the progress of General Lee's main body, but, finding himself surrounded, made a bold dash, cut his way through the Confederates, and escaped to Harper's Ferry with the loss of 2,000 men. The Federal force at Martinsburg also retreated to Harper's Ferry, while Genl. Reynolds was driven from Burryville to Bunker's-hill. On Tuesday the capture of Chambersburg and Green-castle, in Pennsylvania, on the previous evening was reported from Harrisburg. The Confederates thus menaced the cities of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The President immediately issued a proclamation calling upon Maryland to furnish 10,000, Pennsylvania 50, 000, Ohio 30, 000, and West Virginia 10,000 men to repel the invaders. The men who rally to this call are to serve without bounty for a term not exceeding six months, and will be accredited to the several States on the account of the draught that is to be made for three-years' men.

Governors Curtin and Tod also issued proclamations exhorting the people to respond promptly to the President's call. The Government at the same time called upon Governor Seymour, of New York, to order out 20, 000 Militia to assist in the exigency. Governor Seymour forthwith summoned the several Major-Generals of the State Militia to consult upon the necessary steps to be taken, and yesterday several regiments of Militia declared themselves in readiness to embark for Pennsylvania. This morning the excitement and alarm have somewhat abated.

Despatches from Harrisburg dated 2 o'clock last night, state that up to that hour the Confederates were still at Chambersburg, awaiting re-enforcements, and that the occupying force, which consisted of cavalry alone, numbered only about 2,000 men. The bridge at Scotland, on the Harrisburg Railway, six miles north of Chambersburg, had been destroyed by the Confederates. General Jenkins, the Confederate commander, ordered all the stores in Chambersburg to be opened, and compelled the Merchants to receive Confederate money in payment for the goods taken by his soldiers.

Correspondence from Washington, published this morning, purporting to be based on information derived from Confederate sources, states that General Lee's army numbers 96,000 men; that it has been divided into three columns, the first of which started on the 10th from Gordonsville for Parkersburg, Virginia; that the second left Culpepper Court house to proceed, *via* Grafton, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, to unite with the first at Parkersburg, when the two would invade Ohio; and that the third, a comparatively small force, has entered Pennsylvania through Winchester and Hagerstown, to occupy the attention of the Federal army of the East, and to cover the designs of the first and second. The latest news places the main body of General Hooker's army at Fairfax Court-house yesterday morning, Colonel Duffin's Cavalry at Ashby's Gap, General Buford at Thoroughfare Gap, and General Pleasanton in occupation of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad. The position of General Lee is not known. It is believed that it is the determination of General Lee to throw his whole force into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

It is confidently stated in Washington, though not admitted by the Government, that a third of General Bragg's army had been sent to reinforce General Lee; that another third has joined General Joseph Johnstone, who is at Canton and Yazoo city, maturing his plans for attacking General Grant, while the remaining third still holds its position in front of Murfreesborough, to amuse General Rosecrans, whence it can fall back in case of attack upon the strongly fortified positions of Chattanooga, which is deemed impregnable.

The latest Federal advices from Vicksburg and Port Hudson, to the 14th inst., contain no news of importance.

The Richmond papers of the 13th contain a statement that General Johnstone had cut his way through General Grant's lines, and reinforced the garrison of Vicksburg with 15,000 men.

The *Richmond Sentinel* of the 13th states that a considerable Federal force had appeared on the peninsula between the James and York Rivers, and was advancing towards the city. The Confederate troops on the peninsula had fallen back to avoid being flanked by the Federal gunboats, which had also made an advance movement on the James River.

General Corcoran, at the head of 12,000 cavalry, infantry, and artillery, left Suffolk, Virginia, on the 11th inst., on an expedition to the Blackwater country.

Confederate journals of the 10th inst. state that the Federal Colonel Grierson in his raid upon Clinton, Louisiana, on the 3d inst., encountered the Confederate General Logan, who defeated and drove him back six miles, capturing two of his cannon, and killing and wounding 35 of his men.

Mr. Simon Cameron made a speech at Harrisburg on the 15th, in which he denounced the Administration as reckless and disgraceful in its neglect of Pennsylvania. He argued that General M'Clellan or General Franklyn should be appointed to the command of the Militia of the State.

The President has acknowledged to the Committee of the Vallandigham meeting, held in Albany on the 16th ult., the receipt of a copy of resolutions adopted on that occasion. In his reply he asserts that Mr. Vallandigham was not arrested for treason, but for labouring to discourage enlistments, to incite to desertion, and to leave the Government without adequate military force to suppress the rebellion, and declares that he would gladly release him if he believed the public safety would not suffer thereby. Mr. Lincoln argues his right to suspend the Habeas Corpus, and declares the freedom of speech demanded by the Democratic party was calculated to keep up a corps of spies, informers and suppliyers—aiders and abettors of the Confederate cause in a thousand ways; that the time will come when he will be blamed for having made too few arrests, instead of too many; and that it is his duty to employ all measures that may seem to him to be necessary to provide for the public safety.

On account of a strike among the stevedors and longshore men, the steamer Shekrake, which was to have sailed for Liverpool yesterday, has been detained until to-day. The Inman packet, City of Limerick, advertised to leave this port at noon to-day, will also be detained by the same cause.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Under the influence of the exciting war news, gold went up yesterday to 150; to-day it has sold as low as 145¼. The closing rates of yesterday were:—Exchange, 109; United States Sixes, Registered 1881, 104¼; Treasury 7-30's, Notes, 106; New York Central Railway Shares, 119½; Erie, 93½; Illinois Central, 102.

Cotton, 57½c. Broadstuffs irregular. Provisions unchanged.

Prices to-day vary from ¼ to ½ per cent. from those of last evening. New York Central and Illinois Central are lower, and Erie higher.

FRANCE.

(*Times, July 3.*)

PARIS, *Thursday, 2nd July*, 7 A.M.

PRIVATE letters from Madrid inform me that proposals of recognition have been made on behalf of the Southern States of America to the Spanish Government, and that those proposals are made with the cognizance and full sanction of the Emperor of the French. The proposals are at this moment under the consideration of the Marquis of Miraflores and his colleagues, who are, of course, aware that they are approved by the Emperor, and also aware that if Spain consents she will have the support of France. In a late letter I alluded to the injury done to Cuba by the war, and the privations incurred by her being cut off from the trade with the United States, and particularly New Orleans and the Carolinas. In the single article of flour Cuba derived nearly nine-tenths of her supply from New Orleans; while her ploughs, furnace-mouths, grate-bars, crown-wheels, shafts, rollers, steam-engines, and other indispensable articles for her sugar estates used to come from America. The loss of this is, of course, greatly felt; industry is paralysed, and the Crown revenues proportionally reduced. This is not the first time since the war that overtures have been made by the South; but it was hardly to be expected that Spain would take such a step alone and unsupported. Her necessities, however, are becoming more pressing, and as it is at such a moment that the overtures are repeated, and with the assurance that the Imperial Government would join her, I do not affirm that she will turn a deaf ear to them. Everybody knows how the possession of Cuba was coveted by the United States. It appears that Spain would now be completely tranquillized on this head, for my Madrid informant adds that the Confederate States are prepared to guarantee the possession of this rich colony, either by treaty with her, or by joining in a treaty with other Powers, in return for certain not unreasonable advantages. The answer of the Spanish Government is not yet given, though with France by her side it may not be unfavorable. It is thought at Madrid that in any case the Emperor of the French will not much longer postpone recognizing the Confederacy —if with others, well and good; if not, alone.

In the *Presse* of yesterday evening M. Emile de Girardin announces that this journal has completed 27 years of existence. In a short address to the public, M. de Girardin claims credit for the real consistency the *Presse* has always displayed. "It supported the Monarchy of 1830 till its last hour—the 24th of February; and the Republic of 1848 till its last day—the 2nd of December." The *Presse* was never the organ of Opposition. It was founded as a supporter of Government, but of "Government having liberty and peace for end and means." "If it has taken the side of Opposition more frequently than he could have wished," M. de Girardin says "that was not the fault of the *Presse*." It never wished to weaken or overthrow authority, but to maintain and strengthen it. Still, as the advocate of legal liberty, above all things, M. de Girardin has been compelled sometimes to give authority a vigorous push when the object was "to extricate it from the rut worn by arbitrary power." The present restrictions of the freedom of the French press he denounces as a "legal communism." The laws of September, 1835, made the whole French people accomplices of the crime of Fieschi. The entire nation was deprived of the freedom of discussion because Paris, on a certain day, contained one cowardly assassin. And did these repressive laws, he asks, save the Royalty of 1830? they were intended to protect? This system and all the more recent degrees founded on it, the *Presse* asserts, it has constantly condemned.

At the last public meeting of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences a paper was read by M. Mignet, the permanent secretary of that learned corporation. It was listened to throughout with the deepest attention, and repeated bursts of applause marked its close. Both the subject of this fine essay and the writer of it had a claim to public attention. It was entitled, "Historical Notice of the Life and Works of Lord Macaulay," who was himself a member of the Academy; and few out of England could better pronounce the panegyric of the great essayist and historian than the historian of the French Revolution and of Mary Stuart.

M. Mignet commenced his lecture with a rapid view of the condition of Europe, and particularly of France and England, at the time of Macaulay's birth. He tells of the revolution that had come over the minds of men, followed by changes in the condition of peoples; of two social states, the one with its roots struck into the soil during those ages when force was the only right, the other soaring towards a superior equity. He speaks of the great shocks when the whole of Europe was convulsed—thrones upset or restored, countries invaded and delivered, institutions destroyed and restored, the continent traversed, occupied, lost by a conqueror whose passions had vitiated his genius; and while this conqueror, himself the issue of a popular revolution, was destroying the ancient order of things by war, an aristocratic Government, founded on liberty, was propping up that order by means more effective even than by armies, and with a political constancy which was fated to triumph over military ability. All that had been accomplished in our days before the eyes of the historian threw a vivid light over the whole horizon of history. Inspired by this great spectacle, the historian could at once acquire an accurate knowledge of facts, and reproduce the great scenes then enacted on the theatre of the world. Skilfully resuscitated, and judged with wisdom, the generations that have passed away once more appeared for the pleasure and instruction of present and future nations. "It was thus," says M. Mignet,—

"That the ingenious and brilliant writer conceived history;—he who was so profoundly versed in the knowledge of the time and of the country which he has brought before us with such dramatic accuracy; a politician in judgment, a painter in the vividness of his colouring, a poet in art—Macaulay, whom you associated with you at the moment when his greatest work gave him crowns in utmost splendour, and of whose noble life and glorious labours I purpose now to give you some account."

M. Mignet, in a brief sketch of the debates on the Reform Bill, describes Mr. Macaulay as a speaker:—

"During that long and solemn discussion Mr. Macaulay, who had some months before made his maiden speech with distinguished success, spoke often and eloquently. He delivered five speeches successively, all worthy to be preserved. In merely considering his magnificent talent, which suggested comparisons with Burke, it may be said with truth that he placed himself there in the first rank of the great political orators. He enters vigorously on his subject, and masters it. His reasoning is solid rather than pompous, firm as well as rhetorical. In his short or in his swelling periods, incisive or harmonious, he indulges in no details which would weaken the interest of his subject. He no more abuses history, from which he draws his telling evidence, than he does the eloquence with which he inflicts such unerring blows. His speeches, carefully studied as they were, seem as if they were conceived the moment they were delivered. They show consummate labour, and yet the movement of improvisation; and they combine studied eloquence with freedom. The moment he stood up to speak Whigs and Tories crowded the benches of the House. Without the external qualities of the orator, he produced great oratorical effect. On a massive bust (it is thus he is represented) rose a strong and expressive head. His feet remained as if fixed to the ground. His left arm flung behind him, while with his right, and by some abrupt movements, he seemed to push, as it were, his words before him. It was in this rigid attitude, and in a tone of voice at first grave, that he opened those florid but ardent discourses, copious but impetuous, which gradually acquired an irresistible force. Then it grew to be a torrent of strong ideas, of convincing facts, of able considerations, of noble sentiments, of close reasonings, of splendid images, all of which rolled on without confusion, and carried everything before it. His hearers, among whom were as many adversaries as partisans, followed him, astonished or delighted, and he obtained, from the approval of his ideas by some, applauses which admiration of his talents drew from others."

With regard to his qualities as a historian, he says:—

"A writer of great brilliancy, Mr. Macaulay, is in general a judge of great equity. He defends right not merely as a Whig, but as an Englishman. He does not condemn evil actions and tyrannical violence out of party motives, but from reasons of justice. With the good which he loves in view, he pursues the evil which he hates; and it is only from rectitude of feeling that he rises against duplicity, and from honour that he brands perfidy. He pronounces the penalties and distributes the censures of history without tenderness for any reprehensible passion, without excusing any fault, without sparing any unworthy act, whosoever may have experienced or committed it. Never indifferent under pretence of being impartial, he considers acts in their relation to morals or to public utility. He studies the past with sentiments of generosity, and from the past he draws noble lessons as well as interesting spectacles. He does not merely aim at striking the imagination, he enlightens the reason; and if he please with art he instructs honestly."

M. Mignet concludes with these words:—

"While deploring the premature end of so splendid a mind, England felt the irreparable loss of all that perished with him. The treasures of lore hoarded up in the memory, who shall recover them? The labours prepared by that powerful conception, who shall resume them? Who shall continue the history which he had studied so thoroughly and which he alone was capable of rendering in its original traits with consummate skill? Expressions of regret were mingled with the homage of admiration. That admiration Lord Macaulay deserved by the nobleness of his conduct as by the beauty of his talents. He ever acted in conformity with his principles; the principles of his lofty mind constantly guided the actions of his irreproachable life. He was the faithful and judicious defender of the liberty which he demanded for all; the persistent and inflexible defender of the justice which he desired under every form; the generous friend of humanity, for which he interested himself in all its conditions. Neither in Parliament as an orator, nor in India as a legislator, nor in the Councils of the Government as a Minister, nor in the decisions of history as a judge, did he ever for a moment give up the right, or for any conjuncture lose sight of equality, or, under any pretence, sacrifice honour to interest. His speeches as his acts, his constant thought as his whole life, testify to the nobleness of his soul and the elevation of his spirit. As a man he possessed great charms; as a writer, admirable gifts; and as a historian he could still, if spared, give noble works to his country and to the world. All disappeared prematurely on that sad December night; but there remain of Macaulay his imperishable labours and an immortal name."

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's Steamer *Emeu*, Captain D. Rennoldson, arrived here yesterday with dates from Hongkong 29th June, Singapore 4th July, Penang 10th, and Galle 18th: and the following passengers:—

Mr. Trantmaun; Mr. Drysdale; Mrs. Clarence, infant and servant.

Dr. Jonett; Mr. Muncherjee; Mr. Aaron; Mr. Byramjee; Mr. Ruttonjee; Runchordass; Mr. Wilson, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Mr. Seaman, and two children.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, June 29.*)

THE London Mail of May 11th arrived here on the 20th instant.

By the Messageries Imperiales line, we have just received London dates to May 19th.

From Japan, we hear that a settlement has been arrived at, of a temporary nature at least. The last extension of time allowed to the Japanese authorities for coming to a determination with regard to Colonel Neale's demands was from the 23rd ultimo to June 12th. Our advices from Japan are to June 14th. On the day previous to the date, ambassadors had arrived from Yedo, and matters were assuming a peaceful aspect. The pecuniary indemnity of £120,000 was ready to be paid, but the Tycoon's authority was not sufficient to enable him to arrest and give up the murderers of Mr. Richardson. The latest advices say that Colonel Neale had agreed to accept the proposed terms on condition of their allowing the remainder of the ultimatum to remain in abeyance until he received directions on the subject from England. It is probable, therefore, that amicable relations will be resumed. The Prince of Satsuama is reported to have proclaimed his continued hostility to foreigners, and, surrounded with an army, it is no wonder that he should defy any attempt on the Tycoon's part to coerce him.

The present arrangement is not likely to be permanent. The guilty party is still at large, alive, and in triumph. He has not paid a farthing of the large fine imposed upon the Tycoon's treasury; those who shewed us the least hostility have been the real sufferers; those upon whom we affirmed righteous retribution ought to fall have escaped the lightest touch of our vengeance. We may repose a species of confidence in the Tycoon's officers, but individuals connected with Prince Satsuma must immediately be viewed as uncompromising enemies,—probably the precise light in which Satsuma's friends desire foreigners to regard them.

From Peking there is no news.

At Shanghae, the local grievance caused by the Chinese Taoutae being allowed to tax residents in the foreign settlement has been amicably adjusted by the establishment of a co-operative plan of taxation, by which half of the sums collected goes to the Municipal Council for civic expenditure, and the other half to the Taoutae for military purposes.—The British ship *Carnatic* was wrecked on the 2d instant on the East Saddles; all hands were saved.

The Rebels have not been attacked by the Imperial army during the past fortnight.

A large Imperial army is again assembled before Nanking, with the determination, probably, of taking the place before Captain Osborne's force can arrive; the enormous amount of treasure supposed to be in the city may have induced the Imperial army to make an extraordinary effort, but the place is too strongly defended to yield to any purely Chinese force.

From Hancow, we have no political news of importance.

At Kiukiang, some dissatisfaction had arisen from the Taoutae having farmed the sale of opium to two compradores. Reports come in that the Rebels are in the neighbourhood.

The port of Chinkiang, below Nanking, is shewing signs of prosperity. The place possesses considerable natural advantages, and was a large and flourishing city before it was visited by the rebels. A few foreign merchants have established agencies at Chinkiang, and there appears to be some likelihood of trade reviving. The European residents have memorialized Sir F. Bruce to have the Foreign Concession allotted, so that the Consulate may be accessible, and the necessity for foreigners living in "Chops" be removed.

At Ningpo, matters are still in a most unsatisfactory state, owing to the divided authority and different ideas of order which prevail, with the French on the one hand and the Anglo-Chinese troops on the other. Nothing is now being done against the rebels, both contingents apparently acting on the defensive.

From Amoy and Fuhchau, we have no news.

At Swatow, the chief topic of interest continues to be the change of site for the Consulate.

The loss of life and property by the Earthquake at Manilla has been very large. The number killed is estimated at not less than a thousand, while upwards of five hundred have been more or less injured; the loss of property is not overstated at six million dollars.

From Macao, we learn that the new Governor (Amaral), who arrived from Lisbon a few days ago as successor to Governor Guimerens, was received with great rejoicings.

Matters are quiet at Canton.

In Hongkong, there is not much stirring. The Chamber of Commerce has published a report of its progress during the past year. The number of members is now down to forty-six; but as that number comprises all the best names in the Colony, and as Mr. Lay's charges against the foreign mercantile body are to be dealt with immediately, the Chamber is likely to make its existence felt during the next twelve months. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, are Messrs. J. J. Mackenzie (of Messrs. Dent & Co.'s) and C. F. Still (of Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.'s)—than whom no two merchants are more eminently fitted to moderate the counsels of the Chamber.

LOCAL.

WE regret to hear by the Mail which arrived yesterday of the death of Mr. Sangster, one of the Solicitors of the High Court, and Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and a gentleman well known in Bombay. Mr. Sangster died at Bayswater, near London, from the bursting of an abscess on the liver. We believe Mr. Marriott, the Acting Deputy Clerk of the Crown, will be confirmed in this appointment.

THE Mails for Kursachee and Scinde, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed this morning at six o'clock.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer *Kurrachee*, Captain Cottier, to Kurrachee, this day at nine A.M.—

Lieut. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. Alsen, Mr. Bennerman, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. Carnegy, and five children, Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee, Mr. J. Glover, Mr. F. Chedham, and thirty-four natives.

THE following is a list of additional passengers, proceeding by the mail steamer *Malta*, to Aden and Suez, this day at ten A.M.

For Aden.—Mr. R. Logwell, (2nd class).

For Marseilles.—Mr. C. E. Ashburner, and Ensign Maling.

For Southampton.—Mr. P. Sutherland, Mr. W. Lodge, Sub-conductor Rhan and wife, Mr. H. Moore, Captain Nutt, and Lieut. Fibrando.

THE Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China has declared a Dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1863, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, free of income tax, payable on and after the 27th inst.

THE English Mail which arrived on the 3rd instant, was duly signalled on the afternoon of that day, the steamer anchoring at 5 P.M. The delivery of letters, however, did not occur at some places in the Fort and at Middle Colaba, till about 7 A.M. on the morning of the 4th, just as the packet for the out-going mail was closing, so that the opportunity of replying by it to friends and correspondents, even on payment of the fee for the after packet which closed at 8, was wholly lost to most of the residents on the island. This is noticed in order to call attention to the repetition of the inconvenience caused to the public on that occasion.

The English Mail which arrived yesterday, was not signalled at the light house until 6-20 A.M., when the steamer had passed within the outer-light vessel, and with the mail-flag duly hoisted, had been seen by residents in Middle Colaba, at least ten minutes before the gun at the light house had been fired. We need a watchful light house-keeper?

From Bombay, by the arrival of both the mails the steamers, as usual, anchored off at a very considerable distance from the Apollo pier, as if apprehensive of serious consequences by a nearer approach. The inconvenience to the public of this arrangement in landing the mails and passengers has been already noticed, and ought no longer to be permitted. It is again adverted to, and those responsible for its prevention are requested to shew some regard for the wishes of the general public in this matter.

THE Mortuary Return of the past week shows a slight increase of deaths on the island. The number of deaths during this period is 475, being 14 more than last week, or 50 per cent. beyond the mean of the corresponding weeks, in the preceding ten years. Cholera is on the increase being 119 to 101 of last week, but the casualties among the European population amount to 5 only. Of Fever cases 176 terminated fatally, but although fewer than last week, are still above the mean of 151. There were twelve still-born cases during the week. Small Pox and Measles remain much the same, very far however above the average being 20 and 14 respectively, to the mean of 7 and 2.

The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	0	Fever	2
Cholera	5	Cholera	7
Measles	0	Measles	0
Small Pox	0	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	11	Other diseases	16
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	2
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Measles	0	Measles	1
Small Pox	0	Small Pox	1
Other diseases	1	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever	121	Fever	8
Cholera	73	Cholera	2
Measles	12	Measles	0
Small Pox	10	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	80	Other diseases	5
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Fever	41	Fever	2
Cholera	27	Cholera	5
Measles	1	Measles	0
Small Pox	9	Small Pox	0
Other diseases	32	Other diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	20	7
Cholera	119	33
Measles	14	2
Fever	176	151
Nervous system	18	12
Vascular system	1	0
Respiratory system	28	24
Alimentary system	47	46
Cachexy	39	23
Accidents	7	2
Other diseases	6	8
Total	475	308

MOONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M., Monday, 13th July, to 9 A.M., Monday, 20th July 1863.

	Total for Week.	Previously recorded.	Total fall up to 20th July 1863.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Observatory, Colaba	4·30	35·55	39·85
Fort	1·78	42·61	44·39
Esplanade	3·83	43·85	47·68
Byculla	2·12	44·63	46·75
Victoria Gardens, Mount	·91	42·27	43·18

In the Report from the Colaba Observatory the *Day* is from midnight to midnight, and in those from the Fort and Esplanade it is from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Secretary and Curator,
Government Central Museum.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of this Collectorate, ending the fifteenth of July instant, it appears that the sowing operations of the Khurreef crop is in progress, but is delayed essentially in the Southern Talookas owing to want of rain. In the Dangee Talookas the rice is being transplanted. In Kownace it has suffered from excess of rain. General state of health good. In Kownace and Amroin the cattle have suffered from excessive rain. A slight shock of earthquake is stated to have been felt at Nassick at ten A.M. on the 13th.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—During the fornight ending 15th July, the rain fell abundantly in several districts, and the sowing of Khurreef crops was nearly completed in all the villages in the plains. The crops that had sprung up were in good condition except in the Mavul villages, where owing to excessive moisture, the sowing operations were hindered and the crops sown had suffered considerable injury. Fever and cholera were prevalent in several districts.

POONA COLLECTORATE.—It appears that during the fortnight ending the 15th July, there has been sufficient rain in talookas of Sewnere, Pabul, Kheir, Poorundhur and Bheemthurry. In Haveilly it has been very slight and partial. In Mavul the young plants are reported to be suffering in consequence of superabundance of rain. In the talookas of Indapoor there has been no rain at all. Sowing operations are in progress in all the talookas except in Indapoor. Cattle disease is prevalent in few villages of the Kheir and Indapoor talookas.

SURAT.—The fall of rain for the fortnight ending 1st July is not very heavy in this collectorate. Rice has been transplanted and sowing operations are nearly finished. The jowaree, cotton and other crops which have sprung up are reported in good condition. All the districts continue healthy except Bugwara where fever prevails. The pluviometer register is 2 inches 50 cents. for the fortnight at Surat.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—23RD JULY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.,)

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—Govind Bapoojee, Police Constable No. 17, was placed at the bar, charged with receiving a bribe of three rupees, from one Tookaram Wittoojee, on Wednesday the 22nd July instant.

Tookaram Wittoojee, stated,—He was a goldsmith and lived on Nowrojee's Hill. He knew the prisoner who was a policeman. He kept his workshop in the corner of a liquor shop, kept by one Essoo Bhundaree. During the last fifteen days, the defendant had repeatedly warned him not to keep his shop in the grog shop. He at the same time asked witness to give him five rupees. Prisoner said that his shop might remain there if he gave him five rupees. On Tuesday evening at about five o'clock, witness went to Mr. Forjett, and informed him of the oppression the prisoner was exercising upon him. He produced three rupees, which Mr. Forjett marked in his presence and in the presence of a havildar. Mr. Forjett then returned the three rupees to the prosecutor. On Wednesday last at about four o'clock A.M., a havildar and Jemadar came to prosecutor's shop. They concealed themselves behind the tatta wall in the liquor shop. At about half-past seven o'clock, when he was at work, the prisoner came there, and asked him if he would give him the three rupees or not. Prosecutor took the same three rupees from his waist cloth and gave them to the prisoner. Defendant took them into his hand, and witness said to him "do not tease me nor threaten me every day." The prisoner then left the shop, and the two police officers came out and arrested him on the verandah. They asked the prisoner if he had any rupees, and he immediately produced them.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner did not give witness three rupees two years since. He did not then desire him to make two finger rings for him. Witness went to his native country and returned about two months ago. The prisoner was not on bad terms with him.

Several witnesses were afterwards examined whose evidence went to shew that the defendant received three rupees from the prosecutor as a bribe.

His Worship on the evidence before him found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and fined him in the sum of rupees fifty.

THEFT.—Oosman Mahomed, a Mahomedan aged, twenty-two years, was charged with stealing cotton of the value of forty rupees, the property of Girther Weljee.

Hurreeram Samboo, a servant of the prosecutor, and Rama Bhiccajee a police constable proved the theft.

The prisoner said that a coolie had brought the bundle to him, but it appearing that the prisoners had thrice before been lodged at the public expense for similar offences, His Worship sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labor, for four calendar months.

A BAD CHARACTER.—Nursee Hurree, aged twenty-five years, was charged with having in his possession, an umbrella supposed to be stolen.

Abdool Ismael seeing the prisoner with the umbrella, and knowing something of his antecedents, stopped him and required some little history of the article he carried; but finding that its pedigree was not familiar to him he took him into custody.

The prisoner who had sojourned seven times in the county jail, and four times in the House of Correction, said the umbrella was the property of a friend, who was at present gone to his own country.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment with hard labor in the common jail.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for settlement of Issues.

248 Sewjee Dheraz and others *vs.* Shaw Valjee Khooshall.

267 Jumna Khojun woman *vs.* Dinshaw Dossabhoy Patell and another.

333 Soonderjee Narrenjee *vs.* Vellabai widow.

351 Lalljee Damodhur *vs.* Bhimjee Mooljee.

355 Dyall Khemjee *vs.* Khemjee Ragowjee.

356 Asaria Sewjee and others *vs.* Megjee Callianjee and another.

Suits for final disposal on first hearing.

352 Jumnadass Balkissondass *vs.* Toolseydass Kissondass.

353 Hajee Soomar Essa *vs.* R. G. Boaden & Co.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

138 Thucker Dyal Topun *vs.* Jevavow widow.

139 Muncherjee Cowasjee *vs.* Purmanund Purshotumdass.

144 Shaik Mulling bin Shaik Ebrahim *vs.* Ally Mahomed bin Balabhoy Ebrahim.

148 Runsordass Toolseydass *vs.* Aspall Mooljee.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 23rd July 1863.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Fifteenth Day, Thursday, 23rd July 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten A.M., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. E. W. FLOWERS,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. H. A. Cannon, G. M. Stewart, W. J. Thompson, J. Dwyer, J. Sheppard, J. King, G. Blakeman, M. A. Augustus, Burjorjee Rustomjee, Damoder Heerjee, and Amrodeen Nanabhoy.

THEFT.—Purushram Nussebaing and Cunnyalall Dinkey, were arraigned upon the charge of stealing ten thousand rupees, the property of Sorabjee Muncherjee, a Regimental Agent, residing in the Girgaum road.

Dr. Reid conducted the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton appeared for the prsoners.

Sorabjee Muncherjee, the prosecutor, stated he lived in the Bresch Candy Road. On the 7th of February last he received seven thousand rupees, in seven notes of one thousand rupees each, from Rustomjee Nesserwanjee Cama. He took the numbers of the notes, first on a piece of paper and then in his pocket book on the 3rd of March. The piece of paper is thrown away. On the 2nd of March, he gave the numbers to the Police Duffadar from the paper. The numbers were taken while he was in his gharri on the 7th February. They were 11,637, 034,25, 090,87, 021,95, 077,21, 095,75, 010,45. On the before mentioned date four persons addressed him at the door of his house. The two prisoners were there and one Cursondass and Chunelall. They said they had pearls to sell and went with him up-stairs to the fourth story. Prosecutor then opened a drawer of a small press and took out sixteen notes of Rs. 100, one for Rs. 1,000, 40 for Rs. 10 each, and also took out of his pocket the seven notes of Rs. 1000. He then put them all back into the drawer and locked it, keeping the key in his pocket. He then took off his agrocka and turban and placed them near the press. Prisoners then produced boxes and asked if he were going to buy pearls. Prosecutor then had to retire and was absent for fifteen or twenty minutes. The four men only were there but one. Syed, a hakim was there. When he returned the four men were there. He then looked at the pearls and told them to come back in a few days; they returned on the 12th or 13th of the month. The notes were missed on the 2nd of March, and prosecutor suspected and went in search of prisoners, and found Purushram at a place called Narel. He seized him and accused him of the robbery. He produced gold ornaments he had, and gave them to prosecutor, gold wristlets, chain, watch, &c. Prisoner said he received one thousand rupees for his share, and the ornaments were purchased out of that sum. He said "let me go." He then took him to the subadar. Next day prosecutor went to a Marwarree's one Heeralall in the bazar, with Mahomed Ali, duffedar, and another sepoy. Heeranund produced a book, and an entry was pointed out, but did not read it, being written in Marwarree. In consequence he applied for warrants for the men's apprehension, and believed it was on the 2nd of June Cunnyalall was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I discovered the robbery on the 2nd of March. I *did* lock the cupboard in the presence of these four prisoners, and left the key on the table and left the room. I *did* leave the room on the second occasion but I don't remember about the key. I did not think the pearls were good. There was nothing surprising in merchants coming to my house to do business. It depends on my pleasure whether I leave ten thousand rupees or not in a small cupboard. No one was with them when the ornaments were seized. Sometimes I have paper in my pocket when I go out. I tore this off,—a country letter. Sometimes I take the numbers of the notes on the spot I receive them. I took these numbers the day I received the notes on the piece of paper and kept it in my press. I do not take the numbers in my book generally, but when the notes are disposed of the pieces of paper are destroyed. These particular ones I *did* transfer to my pocket book for fear I might lose it. This was after I lost the notes. Of what use was it to keep the piece of paper when it was transferred. I swear I did not receive the numbers from the shroff. I did not keep the piece of paper as the best evidence, because the book is as good and not likely to be lost. It was from the piece of paper I gave the numbers to the duffedar on the 2nd. The shroff showed me and the duffedar the numbers about an hour before they were entered in my book from the paper. I have taken no other numbers in the book. I have been in the habit of leaving money for a long time without looking at it. My first conversation with the duffedar was on the day the prisoner was seized. It was not from any information of Acbar Ali that I went to Cunnyalal's shop, but from the prisoner Purushram. I have given the numbers previously to duffedar. I have left persons alone in my room for a quarter of an hour before the present occasion.

Re-examined by Dr. Reid.—I have already given the numbers of seven one thousand rupee notes, there was another, No. 03427. Then follow sixteen one hundred rupee notes, I have their numbers, but not the ten rupee ones. When Mr. Barton spoke of Cunnyalal's shop, I understood Heeraman. Unless there is occasion to keep the memo. of the numbers of notes, I throw them away.

By Court.—I have sometimes taken out a number of notes in same manner before strangers. All these men are quite strangers to him.

Heeralal Seetaram examined by Dr. Reid.—He is sometimes called Heeranan; said he was a Marwarree and dealt in shawls, hoondees, &c. and knows Cunnyalal. It is some years since he saw him. Both prisoners came to his shop on the 8th of February at about 2 o'clock; Cunnyalal requested him to receive some money for him and draw a hoondee for him; Cunnyalal paid him three thousand four hundred and twenty-five rupees; their numbers were 9575-7721.—Purushsam gave a note, No. 2195. He gave three hoondies Rs. 900 on Umritsar, Rs. 1000 on Bombay. Cunnyalal took away the balance, twelve or thirteen days after. Purushram also received sums from him. He brought a jeweller to whom he paid Rs. 260, and another man he paid Rs. 400 and odd. Witness identifies the wristlets. There are regular entries of all these transactions in his books. The duffedar saw the entries. These men's accounts are now closed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I showed the prosecutor my book. The date of these hoondees is either the 19th or 20th February, which was given to Cunnyalal. The hoondees are drawn the day they are to be paid. This prisoner got a passport from Mr. Forjett. When the Parsee came, I was asked the number of these notes, the duffedar and a sepoy were with him. The duffedar had a pencil and a piece of paper with him, and took the numbers of the notes.

Re-examined by Dr. Reid.—These hoondees are registered; Rs. 900; Rs. 500; Rs. 1000. When duffedar came I did not see that he had any numbers, but on the paper he had he took the numbers from me.

Mahomed Ali, police duffedar, stated that, on the 2nd March the gold orna